



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1957

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

LAWMAKERS' TRIPS

"We could raise a quorum right here in Paris," a visiting U. S. senator said jokingly when he met several other congressmen in the French capital not long ago. (A quorum is the minimum number of lawmakers needed to enact legislation.)

Now that Congress is in recess, there are dozens of our lawmakers on various overseas inspection trips. In addition to Paris, the legislators are visiting Moscow, Berlin, Tokyo, and other cities around the globe.

Some Americans feel that the congressional tours are useful in helping the lawmakers gather information which is necessary for their work. Other citizens regard the trips as a waste of the taxpayers' money.

HIGHER PAY URGED

A special committee on educational problems, set up by President Eisenhower last year, has made a proposal that should please all teachers. It calls for a doubling of teachers' pay over the next 5 to 10 years. The study committee, composed of educators and industrial leaders, is to make its final report on the nation's school needs in December.

WILL THEY GIVE UP?

The newly independent country of Malaya has called on Red terrorists there to give themselves up and renounce communism. If the rebels, who have been robbing and killing fellow Malaysians for some 9 years now, surrender before the end of this year, they will be pardoned by the new country's government. If not, Malaya says it will launch large-scale police action against the Reds.

The Malayan government will help all rebels who renounce communism get a new start in life. Those who surrender but continue in their beliefs will be sent to Red China.

AIR TESTS

High up in the sky over the Laughlin Air Force Base at Del Rio, Texas, special crews of airmen are taking regular air samples for radioactivity tests. Similar crews of men will soon be taking air samples over other points in the United States. The U. S. Air Force is beginning regular tests of the atmosphere for atomic poisoning this fall. These tests are in addition to those being conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission.

FARMERS' FRIENDS

Ordinarily, birds are among the farmers' best friends. The feathered creatures eat billions of crop-destroying insects every year. But this year, birds are causing headaches to farmers in drought-stricken eastern states. The dry weather has killed off so many insects that birds are turning to crops as a source of food.



CHILD being examined in Iran at a clinic partly paid for with U. S. aid funds

Debate on Foreign Aid

Several Features of America's Overseas Assistance Program
Are Subjects of Widespread Controversy

(United States foreign-aid policy is the high school national debate topic for 1957-58.)

ON a dusty parade ground in Turkey, an American sergeant instructs a group of Turkish soldiers in the proper method of lubricating an army truck.

A public health official directs the spraying of insecticide to kill malaria-carrying mosquitoes in a remote Venezuelan village.

On the island of Taiwan, American-made rifles are distributed to a company of Nationalist Chinese soldiers.

A U. S. farm agent, kneeling in a muddy field not far from Calcutta, shows several of India's farmers a better way to plant rice.

These scenes have 2 points in common. The activities described are intended to strengthen non-communist nations, and they are financed largely by the United States. They illustrate how the U. S. program of foreign aid works.

We are now entering the 13th year of overseas assistance since World War II. Last month Congress approved the use of 3.4 billion dollars (in new and left-over funds) for help to other lands over the 12-month period ending June 30, 1958. The sum figures out to about \$20 for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Background. During World War II, we made guns, tanks, ships, and other war materials and shipped them to friendly countries overseas. We regarded this aid as part of the cost of winning the war.

When the conflict ended, Russia set out to extend her control. Her immediate goal was western Europe, where war devastation, unemployment, and general economic distress created misery which the Reds could take advantage of.

George Marshall, Secretary of State in 1947, suggested that we help the free governments of Europe strengthen themselves so they could survive. Over the next few years, we sent to western Europe machines for factories, tractors for farms, mining equipment, steel, and other materials. We also helped strengthen the military forces of these nations, so they could guard against Red aggression.

When the Reds struck in Korea in 1950, we turned our attention to that part of the world. In recent years, an increasing amount of our aid has gone to strengthen non-communist lands of the Pacific area and Middle East.

Since 1945, U. S. assistance to other lands has totaled a bit more than 56 billion dollars.

Most of the funds are not expected

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Nation Discusses Civil Rights Law

Measure on Voting Privileges
For the Minority Groups
Is a Disputed Topic

CONSIDERABLE time will pass before anyone can judge the full effects of the civil rights law which Congress recently enacted, and which President Eisenhower signed 2 weeks ago. This measure is described as the first important piece of federal civil rights legislation in more than 80 years. Whether its influence will be good or bad remains a subject of bitter dispute.

In general, the term *civil rights* refers to a wide variety of personal freedoms that are guaranteed to all Americans—regardless of color, national origin, or religion—through our federal and state constitutions. Freedom of speech and of worship—along with many other liberties—are included. So is the requirement that anyone who is accused of crime must receive a fair trial.

The measure that was recently adopted, however, concentrates largely on one specific point—the right to vote. It seeks to make sure that people won't be barred from the polls for such reasons as race or religion.

The new measure gives our federal government an active role in the protection of voting privileges. Supporters say this represents a major step forward. Opponents argue that decisions about voters' qualifications should be left entirely to state and local governments.

Specific provisions of the 1957 civil rights law are as follows:

(1) A federal Commission on Civil Rights is to be established. This body is to consist of 6 members, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. It is to study the treatment of Negroes and other minority groups—in connection with voting rights and various other matters. The commission will make its final report within 2 years.

(2) The U. S. Department of Justice is to have a new Civil Rights Division, headed by an Assistant Attorney General. This agency will handle whatever cases may arise concerning alleged discrimination against minorities.

(3) All persons, including state and local government officials, are prohibited from interfering with anyone's Constitutional voting rights. The U. S. Attorney General, acting through his aides in the Civil Rights Division, can seek federal court action against alleged violators of this rule.

Let's take an example: Suppose the Attorney General learns that a certain county or city official—in registering prospective voters—is making the process far more difficult for Negroes than for white people, and in this way

(Concluded on page 2)

Nation Examines the New Measure on Voting Rights

(Concluded from page 1)

is keeping many Negroes' names off the registration list. Attorneys from the Justice Department can go to a federal judge and say:

"This local official is discriminating illegally against prospective Negro voters. We ask that you order him to stop doing so."

The judge issues the order—known as an *injunction*—if he finds this accusation to be correct. If the local officer then keeps trying to prevent Negroes from registering, he can be punished by fine or imprisonment.

Naturally, he must receive a hearing in court before being fined or sent to jail. Under certain circumstances this hearing may be conducted by the judge alone, without a jury. But if the judge hands down a definite prison sentence of more than 45 days, or imposes a fine larger than \$300, then the accused person can demand and receive a full-fledged jury trial.

How many cases are likely to arise under this new law? The answer depends in part on another question: How much discrimination, against Negroes and other minorities, actually exists at the polls today?

It is commonly agreed that election officials in some areas *do* find many pretexts under which to keep Negroes from registering and voting. Northern lawmakers argue that this is a very frequent occurrence in the South.

Southern spokesmen, meanwhile, claim that such charges against their region are seriously exaggerated. Also, they insist that the North itself is not free from trouble over racial discrimination. Says Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia: "In a nation as large as ours, it is possible to find examples of injustice anywhere—from the Indians of the Southwest to the Eskimos of Alaska."

As we have mentioned already, the new civil rights law deals mainly with voting privileges. The dispute about this measure is not directly associated with today's bitter conflict over public school integration, even though both issues involve race questions. But, unfortunately, the bad feelings generated in each controversy have cast shadows across the whole field of civil rights and race relations.

Earlier laws. The new 1957 law is not the first federal measure designed to protect minorities' voting rights. Under laws which were adopted many years ago, Negroes and other persons could appeal to federal courts for help if they felt that they were unfairly deprived of the ballot. But this provision was not extremely effective, since the alleged victims of racial discrimination at the polls are often unable to afford lawsuits.

Under the new measure, however, the victim himself no longer carries the responsibility for launching court action. This job is done by the U. S. Attorney General and his aides, in the name of the United States government.

Also, in the past, there have been criminal statutes under which Uncle Sam could punish local officials—*after election time*—for having discriminated against would-be voters on racial or similar grounds. This type of measure, though, hasn't been widely used in recent years. People who have favored stronger civil rights laws

claim that it has never worked satisfactorily, since it doesn't provide federal action until *after* the Negroes or other minorities have actually been kept from voting.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 lets Justice Department officials seek federal court orders *before* election time, in an effort to make sure that minority groups will be allowed to register and vote.

It remains to be seen whether the 1957 law will prove more effective than previous legislation in securing equal voting rights for everyone.

Reasons for passage. There are various reasons why the passage of a federal civil rights law became pos-

tant compromises which limited the scope of the bill and made it less sweeping than President Eisenhower—and quite a few northern congressmen—had desired.

Although heated debate occurred in connection with the civil rights proposal, numerous observers feel that both sides showed more willingness to compromise this year than on earlier occasions. Many northern lawmakers, while known to favor strong federal civil rights measures, supported southern efforts to cut down on the scope of this particular bill. Certain southerners, in turn, voted to approve the measure in its final form, because they felt that its passage might ward off

The federal government has no right to take over state and local responsibilities in this field.

"If we establish a principle that the federal government can encroach on state authority concerning election laws, then we have no guarantee against federal dictation on all other matters. Before long, if the present trend in Congress and in the federal courts continues, our states will have no powers left. The central government will regulate our lives, and there will no longer be any city, county, or state control over affairs that are essentially local."

People who disagree with this view, and who feel that the passage of the 1957 civil rights law was a wise step, put forth these arguments:

"We know that the handling of elections is primarily a state responsibility. But when the states allow U. S. Constitutional provisions to be ignored, then the federal government can and must act."

"There is no doubt that Negroes, in some sections of this country, are kept from the polls because of their race. It is well-known that much smaller percentages of Negroes than of white people vote, in certain areas. In other places, where voting privileges are not denied on account of race, white and Negro turnouts at the polls are more evenly balanced."

"When people are deprived of voting privileges, they are likely to be deprived of other rights too. With little or no voice in the government, they are in a poor position to protect themselves."

"Large-scale disregard of people's Constitutional rights cannot be called merely a state or local problem. Wherever it occurs, it is a problem that concerns all America. Congress must step into the picture when the states refuse to perform their duties in this field, or our nation as a whole will suffer."

In conclusion. There is no easy solution to any of the complex problems that confront our nation in the field of race relations and civil rights. Nevertheless, many communities are working day by day and step by step to iron out the difficulties. It is hoped that this issue will become less serious and complicated before too long a time has passed.

—By TOM MYER



WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT to see where the road will in time lead the country

sible this year, after so long a time.

For one thing, both political parties had become especially interested in winning the favor of Negroes, who provide hundreds of thousands of votes in some of our large northern states. Northern leaders in each party wanted to show a record of support for civil rights measures such as the Negroes demand.

Many of these lawmakers also had a sincere feeling that our nation, as a great democracy, should strive to secure the voting rights of all races on equal terms.

Most southern congressmen held equally strong convictions that Uncle Sam's powers in this field should not be increased. They argued that each state should be allowed to handle the matter of voting qualifications as it sees fit.

The southerners found themselves so heavily outnumbered that they couldn't prevent entirely the passage of a civil rights law. They did, however, manage to secure some impor-

tant enactments of a much stronger bill later on.

Viewpoints. Civil rights is an extremely complicated topic—one that involves countless shades of opinion. Here we shall take up some different viewpoints in connection with federal legislation on voting privileges. Opponents of such legislation argue as follows:

"It is true that our U. S. Constitution forbids racial discrimination at the polls. But this same Constitution also calls for a well-balanced government, in which state—as well as national—authorities are to play important parts.

"It is just as unconstitutional for the federal government to override the wishes of the states, on matters of vital state concern, as it is for an election official to exclude someone from the polls on racial grounds.

"Constitutional rules on voting procedure are for the guidance of the states. It is for the states to decide how these rules should be carried out.

Terms in the News

Atomic reactor. An atomic furnace that uses uranium as a fuel. The heat produced in reactors can be used to make steam to run turbines which, in turn, produce electricity.

Automation. This term is used to describe the growing trend of installing new machines, in place of men, to run other factory machines. If this reduces the number of available jobs, temporarily at least, the resulting condition is called *technological unemployment*.

Organization of American States (OAS). A group made up of all Latin American republics and the United States. OAS tries to keep peace in the Western Hemisphere. Just a few months ago, for instance, it worked for a peaceful solution to a long-standing border dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras.

To All Citizens

By Clay Coss

EARLIER this month, a friend of mine from Chile became a citizen of this country. He and 46 others received their citizenship papers in a federal courtroom in the nation's capital. These people, over a 5-year period, prepared themselves to accept their various responsibilities as Americans.

The man selected to give the main talk at the final ceremony was Arthur Larson, head of the United States Information Agency. Included in his organization is the Voice of America, which works continuously at the job of explaining our free way of life to the rest of the world.

Mr. Larson gave a most inspiring talk to this small group of new Americans. What he had to say offers food for thought not only to naturalized citizens but also to those who are native born. These are not Mr. Larson's exact words, but here are the ideas he expressed to the 47 people, including my friend, who became Americans on that day:

You have done the United States a great honor to have adopted it as your country. All Americans should feel proud that you think enough of this nation to want to make it your home.

Don't look upon yourselves as being any different from the rest of us in America. We're all in the same boat—it's just a matter of which boat may have brought us or our ancestors over here. Every American—even the Indians—originally came from some other land. So the only difference is that you arrived a little later. But this country is now your home as much as it is anybody else's.

America's living standards are envied by the rest of the world, but there are still plenty of improvements to be made. But the people of our land are free to work for a constantly better way of life. Through this freedom, great strides have already been made, and unbelievable progress can yet be achieved in the future.

When you write to your friends and relatives in the lands from which you came, you can aid the cause of democ-



ARTHUR LARSON

racy and freedom by telling them what you and your fellow Americans are really trying to do in the way of promoting a good and peaceful way of life for everyone. Your messages abroad will help to combat the false propaganda put out by the forces of tyranny and dictatorship. You can become an ambassador for freedom today as well as a new American citizen.

The world is engaged in a war of minds, and those of us who are fortunate enough to be free need to do everything we can to protect and promote liberty.



DRAWING of U.S. exhibit at an international trade fair in Poznan, Poland, one of many in which our government has participated. About 2,000,000 Poles saw the U. S. exhibit during the 15 days of the fair.

International Fairs Draw Crowds

Nations Bid for Business and Prestige Abroad

In Zagreb, Yugoslavia, a typical American supermarket has appeared, and it has been crammed by curious Yugoslav housewives and their families.

The well-stocked store is the hit of the current Zagreb International Trade Fair. At the fair the Soviet Union, the United States, and many other countries are exhibiting their products, competing for orders and for the interest of Yugoslav spectators.

Ever since the Middle Ages, fairs have been popular in Europe. About 130 international fairs of the modern variety are now being held every year. Exhibitors hope to attract buyers, and nations try to impress visitors with their progress in industry.

International trade is important to all lands. To some, such as Great Britain, West Germany, and Japan, it is especially vital, and these countries have been very active in international trade fairs. So have the Red lands.

Slow Starter

The United States was slow to take advantage of the opportunities offered by international trade fairs. By the middle of 1954, Soviet Russia and her satellites had participated in 133 fairs since World War II. The United States in the same period had participated officially in none, although many businessmen had attended on their own.

President Eisenhower, feeling that the United States was missing important opportunities, took \$2,500,000 from his special Emergency Fund for Internal Affairs and set it aside for trade fairs. This was in 1954.

The Department of Commerce and the United States Information Agency were given the job of handling the project. Their goals were to increase our trade and demonstrate the productivity of America. This would show the superiority of our economic sys-

tem over communism in a most convincing way, it was believed.

The first trade fair selected for American participation was in Bangkok, Thailand. The theme of our display was "Fruits of Freedom." It emphasized ways by which American skills and products might help lift the standards of underdeveloped lands.

To attract audiences, a 2,000-seat theater was erected, showing Cinerama to thousands of people every day. The success of the United States exhibit so discouraged the Russians that they withdrew from the fair.

Stepping It Up

After this success in Bangkok in 1954, additional funds were allocated for the following year. In 1956 participation in trade fairs was made a regular government activity by an act of Congress. This year we are taking part in 19 fairs, including appearances for the first time in Poland, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Even so, the \$3,500,000 the United States is spending this year is still not much compared to communist expenditures.

Some communist lands are spending this much on a single fair.

At each fair we design our displays to meet the needs of the host country. In Morocco, for example, we emphasized methods of improving farm output, one of Morocco's toughest problems. In Japan, where there is great interest in industrial uses of nuclear energy, we demonstrated nuclear reactors. In Italy, where growing enough food is a big problem, we had a small corn field in which to demonstrate farm machinery.

Communist propaganda against the United States can often be given the lie by our displays. At a Berlin fair, 2 American labor unions put up posters showing union health centers, camps, and clubs. Printed materials told about wages and pension plans.

These helped combat the old communist claim that American workers are "slaves of Wall Street."

An "Atoms for Peace" exhibit taken to many fairs, shows that the United States is not solely interested in nuclear power for war purposes—another communist charge.

The willingness and ability of American businessmen to do business in other lands has also impressed buyers. American firms can fill orders quickly and without the red tape that complicates dealings with Red nations.

Perhaps the greatest United States success at a fair was scored this spring in Poland, the first time our government had displayed in a communist country. During the 15 days of the fair at Poznan, Poland, almost 2,000,000 Poles filed through the American pavilion, sampling frozen foods, admiring inexpensive clothes as well as the gadgets and appliances of a typical American home. These "consumer goods" are scarce and expensive in Poland.

Future Plans

Next year the United States government plans to spend nearly \$6,000,000 on trade fairs—a \$2,500,000 increase over this year. The biggest effort will be in Moscow, the first time the United States will have displayed her wares in Russia.

There is always a need for nations to trade. The United States buys annually about 12½ billion dollars' worth of goods from other lands and sells 19 billions' worth. Other major trading nations are Great Britain, West Germany, France, and Japan. Some of these countries must sell a great deal abroad in order to keep going. Supporters of trade fairs believe that the big shows encourage the exchange of goods among nations, and thus help to promote world prosperity and well-being.

The Story of the Week

UN Delegates

These 4 people are playing prominent roles in current meetings of the United Nations General Assembly:

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., 55, American Ambassador to the United Nations and our top spokesman there since 1953. Mr. Lodge was a newspaperman and Republican senator from Massachusetts before taking over his present post. His family has a long and distinguished record of activities in government.

In the special Assembly meeting that opened September 10, Lodge



called for strong condemnation of Russia's brutal attack on Hungary last fall.

Sir Pierson Dixon, 53, chief spokesman for Britain in the General Assembly since 1954. Dixon has held several posts in his country's Foreign Office since being educated at Cambridge University. He once served as London's ambassador to Czechoslovakia and as top assistant to Britain's Foreign Minister. He is widely regarded as one of the UN's most able debaters.

Guillaume Georges-Picot, 59, top French representative at the UN Assembly meetings. A career diplomat, Georges-Picot has served his country in many world capitals including Washington, D. C., and Moscow. Before taking over his UN post earlier this year, he was French ambassador to Mexico.

Arkady Sobolev, 54, Russia's chief delegate to the UN General Assembly. An electrical engineer by training, Sobolev entered the Soviet diplomatic service in 1939. He had held a wide variety of diplomatic and UN posts before becoming Russia's top Assembly spokesman in 1955. He speaks English fluently.

Maine Joins the Rest

The old saying "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," will soon fade into history. The Pine Tree State had long been regarded by certain observers as a political weather vane because balloting there—except for President—took place about 2 months ahead of the rest of the country. But early voting there is on its way out after nearly 140 years of September balloting.

Earlier this month, Maine's voters decided to follow the rest of the country and go to the polls in November. The change is to take effect after state elections are held in September of 1958.

Television

Prominent guests who appear on ABC's College News Conference frequently make headline news when answering questions put to them by the panel show's college-student interrogators. Ruth Geri Hagy is founder and moderator of the well-known program.

Some persons who have been or will be spotlighted on College News Conference include Secretary of State Dulles, NATO's former military chief General Gruenthal, and U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

This year, College News Conference is presenting a special series of programs entitled "Faces of Freedom" in which outstanding figures from all over the free world will appear. The series will include personalities connected with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United Nations, and countries in Africa and Asia.

College News Conference is on the air every Sunday at 5 p.m., EDT. Check your local newspaper for time and station in your area.

Adenauer's Future

West Germany is expected to continue its policies of close cooperation with the United States and other democratic countries, now that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his Christian Democratic Party have won another victory at the polls. Adenauer, who has been leader of West Germany since 1949, says he will go ahead building up German defenses as a member of NATO.

In the election contest, held about a week ago, 81-year-old Adenauer and his political allies won more than half of the 494 seats in the Bundestag—the nation's leading parliamentary body. (Seven seats have recently been added.) The Chancellor gained his victory at the expense of the leading opposition party, the Social Democrats led by Erich Ollenhauer, and other smaller political groups.



PAUL HENRI SPAAK of Belgium, Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with Ruth Hagy, who directs College News Conference on ABC television Sunday afternoons. Spaak recently appeared on the program.

Because of his advanced age, it is not known how much longer Adenauer will be able to continue as leader of West Germany. Some observers feel that he may soon step down to let a younger Christian Democratic Party official take over as Chancellor now that the Adenauer policies have been widely supported at the polls.

A Printing Triumph

At a time when most people in Washington, D. C., are fast asleep, a small group of government employees are working furiously to meet a regular deadline each day that Congress is in session. These workers are special employees of the Government Printing Office which turns out the *Congressional Record*.

The *Congressional Record* is a complete account of the activities of the lawmakers on Capitol Hill, and usually runs to around 140 or more 3-column pages of fine print. A part of the publication is taken up with the work of Congress, including speeches made by the legislators. A second part is filled with reprinted editorials, magazine articles, letters from voters, and whatever else the congressmen agree to include in the bulky volume.

As a rule, the *Record* is delivered to the lawmakers before 7 each morning when Congress is in session. This is

not an easy feat, for the legislators sometimes don't recess until midnight or later.

More Russian Visitors?

Will Moscow permit more of its citizens to come to our shores as visitors now that Uncle Sam is easing regulations for fingerprinting foreigners who visit us? We may soon know the answer to that question.

In the past, the Soviets bitterly denounced our practice of fingerprinting all but official visitors to the United States. This practice, the Reds said, was responsible for the small number of Russian visitors to America until now.

Many observers believe that Moscow has no intention of permitting large numbers of its citizens to visit our country and see how much better off we are than the Russians. It is argued that the Soviets will probably find some new excuse for keeping their people out of America now that fingerprinting rules are being changed.

Visitors have been fingerprinted by our officials chiefly for identification purposes and to help keep out known spies and criminals. Changes in our rules for admitting visitors were authorized by the 85th Congress, and our government has said it will now admit Soviet students and certain other Russian groups without requiring them to be fingerprinted.

Man-Made Moons

Last week we discussed the grim race between the United States and Russia in the field of long-range missiles. The 2 sides, as we know, are also engaged in a contest to see which one can be first in launching an earth satellite.

Uncle Sam now plans to launch a tiny man-made moon this November. It will be a smaller version of the 20-inch, 21½-pound satellite that scientists plan to send aloft next spring. The tiny moon will measure about 6 inches across and will weigh 4 pounds. Scientists hope the small experimental satellite will help them get information needed for the successful launching of a bigger moon.

We don't know very much about Soviet efforts in the earth satellite field. But the Russians claim that



IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY, Washington, D. C., officials are busy preparing for Queen Elizabeth's official visit to this country next month

they will launch 2 such objects "soon." The Soviet's moons, according to Moscow, will be 25 inches across and weigh 22 pounds.

Though both sides say they are working on earth satellites primarily for scientific research purposes, it is believed that man-made moons may some day be used for military operations as well. It is hoped that the world can agree on effective disarmament plans before such a frightening prospect becomes a reality.

Debate on Algeria

The French National Assembly (legislature) is in the midst of a bitter debate on one of France's thorniest problems—what to do about the North African territory of Algeria.

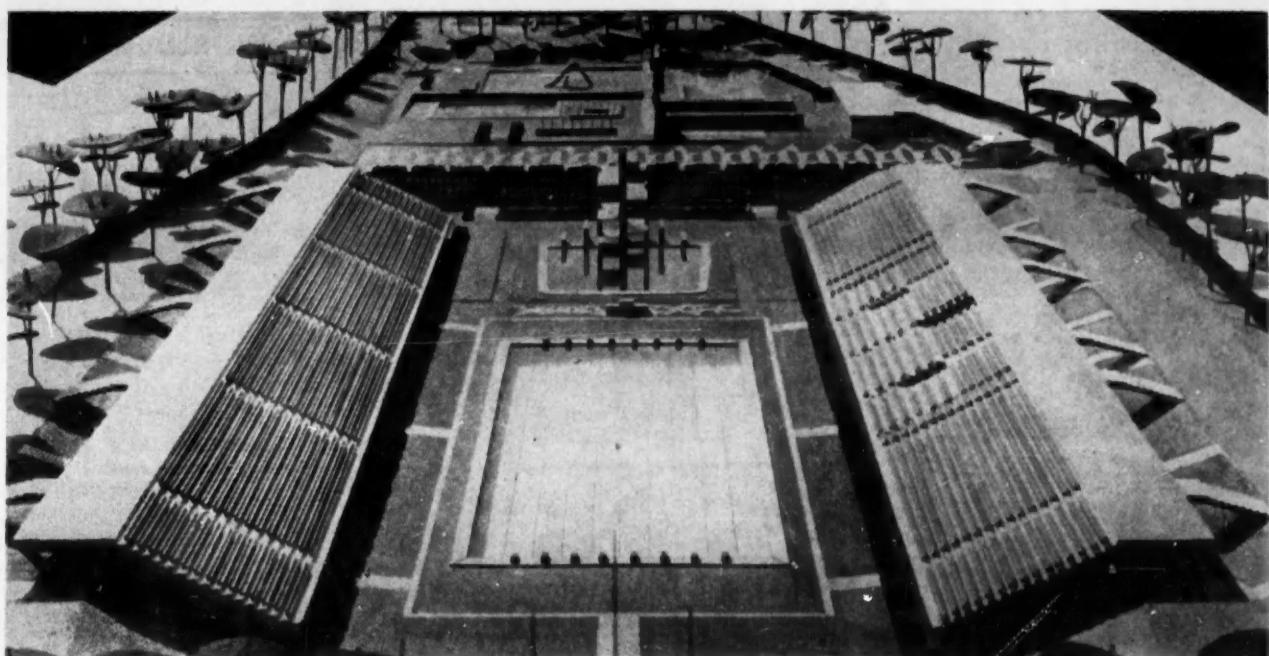
French troops have been trying to stamp out a rebellion in the North African territory since 1954, when Algerian nationalists launched a drive for independence from Paris. Losses on both sides have been heavy in the past 3 years of fighting.

As debate on Algeria's future rages, French lawmakers appear to be divided into at least 3 groups. Some National Assembly members feel that Algerian independence is inevitable, and that it would be best if France granted freedom to the territory at once. They argue that Paris would gain a great deal of goodwill in Algeria and the rest of the world by following this course of action.

Other French lawmakers flatly oppose all moves toward self-rule in Algeria. These legislators regard the North African territory as an essential part of France itself, and refuse to support any action to change that state of affairs.

In the middle ground between these 2 points of view, are French Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury and his supporters. They want to grant a larger measure of self-rule to Algeria by setting up elected regional legislative bodies with powers over local affairs.

It remains to be seen whether or not the French General Assembly can agree on any plans which will be agreeable to the people of that country and to the Algerian nationalists.



PLASTIC MODEL of stadium for swimming events at the 1960 Olympic games in Rome. The stadium will seat 20,000 spectators, and will feature 4 pools. The main pool, in foreground, will be used for water polo as well as for swimming.

War on Crime

Crime among teen-agers is a worldwide problem, a *New York Times* study group found after conducting a global survey of juvenile delinquency not long ago. Moscow has its "hooligans," and London has its "Teddy boys"—names used in those cities to describe delinquents.

But some cities have been more successful than others in combating juvenile delinquency. In Paris, for instance, crimes among teen-agers have been reduced sharply within the past few years through the use of special squads of men and women who act as advisers to young people in trouble. West Berlin claims it has reduced criminal activities there by providing special recreational centers for teen-agers.

American cities are also taking a variety of steps to fight crime among young people. San Francisco breaks up youthful gangs as soon as it becomes known that they are being formed. The California city also has a curfew law under which persons under 18 years of age, who are not

accompanied by parents or other adults, must stay off the streets after 11 o'clock at night.

Police officials in New York City don't break up youth gangs. But trained workers there try to prevent gang members from getting into trouble by encouraging them to take part in useful community projects and recreational activities.

Is juvenile crime a problem in your community? If so, what is being done about it? Write and tell us your ideas on how to fight crime among teen-agers.

Ethiopia to Vote

The ancient African kingdom of Ethiopia is taking an important step toward democratic rule this month. The land's first nation-wide elections began September 15, and will continue until October 15.

Under a constitution drawn up by Emperor Haile Selassie, ruler of Ethiopia, natives of that country who are 21 years of age or older have the right to vote. For the time being, only members of the lower house of Ethiopia's Parliament are chosen by the voters. Other public officials will continue to be appointed by the Emperor.

Because only about 1 out of every 20 Ethiopians can read and write, special provisions had to be made to enable citizens to vote. Boxes with the pictures of candidates on them are being used. Voters place a card in the box bearing a picture of the person they wish to support.

With an area of 458,000 square miles, Ethiopia—including the region known as Eritrea—is somewhat larger than Texas and California combined. Most of the African land's 20,000,000 people are farmers. They raise cattle, goats, and sheep, and grow such crops as coffee, corn, and cotton.

While it is encouraging that democracy is making a start there, the majority of people are so poor and uneducated that it will be some years before they can achieve a satisfactory standard of living and form of government.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) labor, and (2) disarmament.

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 3.

1. Everyone agreed that it was a *magnanimous* (măg-năm'üs) gesture. (a) thoughtless and unkind (b) cruel (c) generous and honorable.

2. The man's actions before the committee were *intolerable* (in-tol'ərə-b'l). (a) unbearable (b) kept hidden (c) widely reported (d) illegal.

3. When questioned, the witness appeared to *equivocate* (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt). (a) hesitate (b) forget (c) become angry (d) say one thing and mean another.

4. The tensions were soon *alleviated* (ā-lē'vi-āt-ēd). (a) made worse (b) lightened (c) forgotten.

5. Although usually *docile* (dōs'il), the official became angry at the reporters' probing questions. (a) humorous (b) temperamental (c) happy (d) gentle.

AMERICAN OBSERVER

A text prepared for the study of current history in senior high schools, or the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades. Published by Civic Education Service, Inc., at 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., weekly throughout the year (except issues at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September). Subscription price, \$1.20 a school year or 60 cents a semester in clubs of 5 or more; single subscription, \$2.00 a calendar year. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3½ cents a week. Second-class mail privilege authorized at Washington, D. C., September 15, 1931.

Publications of

CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE
American Observer Junior Review
Weekly News Review Young Citizen
Civic Leader

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Ruth G. Myer, Business Manager
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THE LIGHTER SIDE

In Palm Springs, Groucho Marx phoned the weather bureau and asked: "How about a shower tonight?" "Definitely," the voice replied, "if you need one, take one!"

★

Mountain climber: I can't seem to improve upon my work.

Friend: I guess you've reached your peak.



"And I think you'll like it here. Someone is bound to, sooner or later."

A group of planes were sent to spread propaganda leaflets over Berlin one night during World War II.

All planes returned safely to their base, except one. The pilots hung around nervously awaiting the missing member. Dawn came—but still no plane. Finally, through the stillness, the engines were heard. As the pilot landed, the operations officer ran up.

"Where have you been anyway?" he demanded.

"Just doin' my duty, sir," answered the boy. "I delivered all the pamphlets."

"Well, how long does it take to drop a few bundles of leaflets?"

"Drop 'em?" gasped the pilot. "I was pushing 'em under doors!"

★

Golfer: Do you notice any improvement?

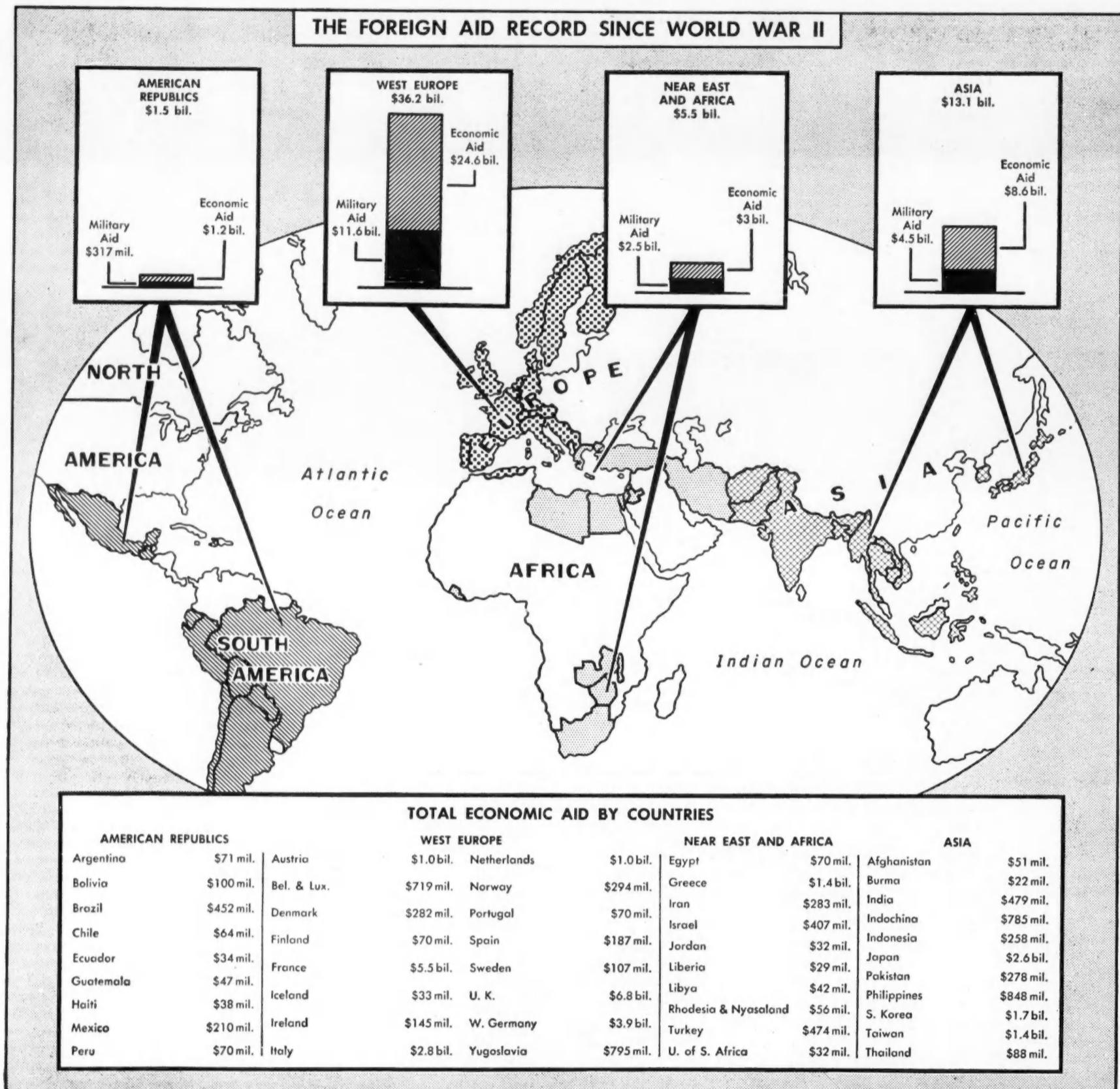
Caddy: Well, you've shined your clubs.

★

The prof loaded his class down with enough problems to keep them engaged for several hours. After 15 minutes, when the instructor was settled comfortably in his swivel chair, a student startled him by asking: "Sir, do you have any more problems?"

Somewhat aghast, the instructor queried, "Do you mean you have finished all those I assigned?"

"No," answered the student, "I couldn't work any of these, so I thought I might have better luck with some others."



FIGURES for individual nations at bottom of chart do not include any military aid; such information is secret. Nor do the economic figures for individual countries always add up to the same total given in the top boxes for each area.

ADAPTED FROM NEW YORK TIMES BY JOHNSON
The reason is that certain aid is provided for a region as a whole, rather than for separate nations. This chart does provide an accurate comparison, however, of how much assistance various nations and regions have received from the United States.

Foreign Aid

(Continued from page 1)

to be paid back. Perhaps 15 per cent or so is being repaid.

Kinds of aid. Our assistance has been of 2 kinds—military and economic. Military aid consists of weapons and materials to strengthen a nation's armed forces.

Economic aid includes machinery for farms and factories and other assistance aimed at making a nation stable and prosperous. One type of economic assistance is *technical aid*, which trains selected individuals in farming, public-health work, education, and other fields. Here the emphasis is on raising living standards.

Until 1950, most of our aid was for economic purposes, but since that time, emphasis has been increasingly

on the military side of the ledger.

The International Cooperation Administration (ICA) and other U. S. agencies manage our aid program. James H. Smith of Colorado is the newly appointed director of ICA.

How much aid we should extend to other countries, for what purposes it should be used, and how it should be managed are subjects of controversy.

Should the amount of foreign aid be decreased?

Yes, it should be decreased, say many critics of the present program. "Our aid has not assured us the support of lands that we help. Time and again countries we have assisted have not stuck with us in the United Nations and elsewhere. Why should we help countries that refuse to help us?"

"Our program actually intensifies world tensions. For example, our aid to Arab lands alarms Israel. Our as-

sistance to Israel keeps us in trouble with Arab countries. Pakistan and India each feel that we are helping the other too much."

"Once aid is granted a country, that nation wants more and more. It is reported that Yemen, which was recently offered \$1,000,000 in U. S. aid, turned it down, and held out for \$10,000,000! While the latter sum was not granted, the point is plain—that some countries are trying to 'take us' for every penny they can get."

"Our aid program has become so complicated and top-heavy that it involves tremendous waste. Thousands of Americans are being supported overseas by our government to run these projects. Their high living standards often arouse resentment against America. This was obvious only last May in anti-American rioting in Taiwan—a country into which we have poured almost 1½ billion

dollars in economic assistance alone."

"U. S. foreign aid is a big factor behind our high taxes and our continuously rising prices. Continued spending will speed up inflation, and leave the nation bankrupt and unable to cope with the communist threat. Continued spending will increase the likelihood of economic collapse."

"In addition, these large expenditures are being made at a time when the nation badly needs more schools and new highways. We must reduce our overseas aid, so that we can finance some of our own projects and also reduce the heavy taxes imposed on the American people."

No, say supporters of the present aid program, we must not decrease our assistance to other nations. "Our foreign aid program serves the best interests of the United States. It is designed to strengthen the free world in the face of the communist threat."

It is the simplest and least expensive way to check the Reds.

"Certainly we must give military aid to nations such as Korea and Taiwan (Nationalist China) which alone could not possibly defend themselves from their big neighbor, communist China. The same situation prevails in the Middle East where the Reds would take over such countries as Jordan and Lebanon if these small nations were without the arms we have furnished.

"Even if we could supply American soldiers in these threatened regions, it would cost about 5 times as much to maintain an American soldier abroad as it does to maintain a soldier native to the threatened country.

"Our economic programs are meant to strengthen free lands so that they will be strong enough to stand up to the Reds. Western Europe is a good example of the success of economic aid. This region is today firmly in the free world as a result of the aid we furnished after World War II. Today it no longer needs, or receives, economic assistance.

"Though some waste has taken place, most of the money has been well spent. On the whole, our aid programs have been carried out sensibly, and have helped immeasurably in holding together our network of alliances around the world. These alliances are a key factor in keeping Russia from launching a war.

"With our country more prosperous than ever before, we surely can afford to continue foreign aid on at least its present scale. Nothing could be a greater bargain at about \$20 a year for each American than the contribution to our security that the foreign aid program makes."

Should more of our foreign aid be channeled through the United Nations?

No, say those who approve of the present program whereby our government handles almost all foreign assistance through various U. S. agencies. "If we should turn our aid funds over to the United Nations, then we could no longer determine where or for what purpose our money would be used. It might go to communist countries or to other lands that did not deserve aid.

"Moreover, if the United Nations took over a world-wide development program with contributions from all its members, we would still be paying the biggest share. We would not, however, receive the credit which we would deserve.

"Then, too, UN control of such programs would give Soviet technicians an opportunity to enter underdeveloped countries where there is today little or no Russian influence. This is a favorite way for the Soviet Union to start taking over a free land.

"If aid were channeled through an international fund under the United Nations, then underdeveloped countries might not buckle down and try to create the stable conditions necessary to attract private businessmen to invest in them. On the other hand, so long as we control our own aid, we can insist that stable conditions prevail before extending assistance."

Yes, say others, more U. S. aid should be channeled through the UN. "Many underdeveloped countries—India and Indonesia, for example—fear that U. S. aid will give America too much control over them. By directing our assistance through the

United Nations, we can eliminate their suspicions, and at the same time achieve our goal of putting these countries on a sound basis so that they can combat communism.

"Such action would, at the same time, disprove Soviet propaganda which holds that U. S. aid is given in order to keep countries receiving it under our thumb. This charge, though completely false, is swallowed by people in many lands.

"If the United Nations handled all foreign aid through an international development program, then the financial burden of the United States would be lessened. Other member nations would be expected to contribute to the fund along with us.

"Moreover, UN leadership in economic development would have the effect of reducing international tensions. Unfortunately our own foreign-aid program is sometimes regarded as a weapon of the cold war, and its effect is often to increase tension rather than to reduce it."

Should greater emphasis be placed on technical assistance?

Yes, say strong supporters of the technical assistance programs. (Under these programs—as we have already noted—we share with other peoples our knowledge and skill in growing more food, in fighting disease, in helping set up schools and in other ways.)

"These programs are extremely valuable, for they help nations raise living standards. In underdeveloped areas, raising living standards is the key to government stability and growing democracy.

"Moreover, higher living standards mean increased trade for the United States. Peru, for example, has been forging ahead in farm production with our assistance. In the past dozen years, the number of tractors in that country has multiplied at least 10 times. Over the same period, Peru's purchases of farm machinery in this country have increased in value about 14 times.

"Technical assistance contributes to a country's lasting strength, whereas military aid—though necessary in times of emergency—often intensifies a nation's economic troubles. Underdeveloped countries just can't afford the upkeep of modern armies. We shall be wise to emphasize technical assistance."

No, say others, technical assistance should not be emphasized further. "Technical assistance is by no means the cure-all for the world's troubles that some people would make out. The fact is that economic development does not necessarily make a country stable or democratic. Both Russia and Red China have made big economic advances in recent years, but, in their cases, economic development has been accompanied by increasing aggression.

"Technical assistance, by itself, is not enough. A country must develop in a political way as well as along economic lines. Therefore, there is no reason to step up technical aid at this time beyond its present scope.

"Instead, we must continue to emphasize military assistance. The plain fact is that it is armed strength—and armed strength alone—that the Soviet Union and Red China respect. Our best way of deterring the communists from taking over new areas is to remain strong ourselves, and to see that our free world allies have the weapons they need to stand up to the Reds."

—By HOWARD SWEET



DRAWN BY THEODORE POLK

HOW INDEPENDENCE HALL in Philadelphia looked in 1876. It was here that the Constitution was drawn up and signed nearly 100 years earlier.

Historical Background

Second of Series on Constitution

I WISH the Constitution had been more perfect, but I sincerely believe it is the best that could be obtained at this time. And, as a Constitutional door is opened for amendments hereafter, the adoption of it, under the present circumstances of the Union, is—in my opinion—desirable.

Thus wrote George Washington from his Mount Vernon plantation on September 24, 1787, a week after the Constitution had been signed in Philadelphia. He feared that the states might not adopt the document.

If Washington seemed pessimistic, he had cause. Delegates to the Philadelphia convention held greatly differing views. They settled differences by compromise, but the states still had to accept or reject the Constitution.

Democracy and its value were debated at length in Philadelphia.

Alexander Hamilton, distrusting democracy, argued that the "rich and well-born" should hold permanent places in government to check the "mass of the people." Gouverneur Morris agreed. However, after debates ended, both men signed the Constitution.

Venerable Benjamin Franklin and young James Madison defended democracy. Franklin tartly reminded the convention that the "common people" had won the war for freedom from England. Their rights, he warned, must be respected.

The differing views on rights of the people led to compromise—the only possible solution at the time for getting agreement on the Constitution.

The Legislature. Under the Articles of Confederation, the states—each with 1 vote in a 1-house Congress—had equal powers in national government.

The states with big populations wanted more voting power than smaller states under the Constitution. They argued that states with the greater number of people should have a greater say in government. They offered the *Virginia Plan* for a 2-house legislature, with membership in both apportioned on the basis of state populations. On such a basis, the big states would gain in representation.

The smaller states wanted to keep their voting equality. They held that small states could suffer injustice if

the bigger ones chose to pass legislation against them, as might be possible under the *Virginia Plan*. So the smaller states, in the *New Jersey Plan*, proposed a 1-house legislature with the states voting equally.

The *Connecticut Compromise Plan* paved the way for agreement. Wishes of small states were met by permitting equal representation in the Senate—2 members for each state. Wishes of big states were satisfied by allowing election of members to the House of Representatives on the basis of population.

The Executive. Hamilton wanted an elected chief executive who would serve for life, with powers equal to those of a strong king. Some delegates wanted Congress to name a President. Others wanted the old Confederation system, under which Congress used committees to carry out executive duties.

Makers of the Constitution, after debate, tossed out the idea of a President for life, who might become a dictator. They abandoned the committee system, which might result in weak administration. They were against congressional appointment of a President, who might then be subject to legislative pressure.

The Philadelphia delegates decided upon election of a President for 4-year terms. He could be re-elected, but, if unpopular, he could be denied additional terms.

The Judiciary. The Constitutional delegates as a whole saw the need for a federal system of courts, although some thought Congress should have power to declare state laws unconstitutional.

It was finally agreed that the judicial power should go to a Supreme Court and lower federal courts.

The Constitution, by compromise, thus laid the foundation for the democracy that now is ours.

Washington's doubts were wiped out as acceptance of the Constitution by the states was assured. In the summer of 1788, he wrote of his pleasure over the people "deliberating calmly" and "deciding with an unexpected degree of unanimity" for a government they felt suited their needs.

—By TOM HAWKINS
(Next week, the Constitution itself.)

Career for Tomorrow -- In Electrical Work

WHENEVER he starts a new job, the construction electrician first checks over plans and specifications that show the location of wiring, panel boards, and other equipment needed for electric service in a building. If no such plans are prepared for him by a builder or architect, the electrician may draw them up himself.

Next, the construction electrician must get the proper materials for the job. Then he begins the actual task of installing the wiring and electrical fixtures. All materials used and their installation must meet the approval of a state or local inspector.

Construction electricians work on anything from simple wiring jobs in a small home to heavy equipment in electric power plants or steel mills. They also install highly scientific electrical mechanisms used in hospitals and laboratories.

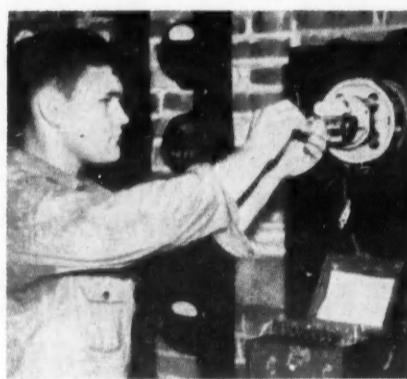
There are a number of other branches of electrical work. In a factory that makes electrical equipment, trained workers wire the products and test them before they are sold. Others in this field are employed in electric light and power companies, television and radio broadcasting, and other industries.

Qualifications. If you decide on this trade, you should have mechanical ability and an aptitude for mathematics and physics.

Training. While in high school, take all available courses in physics, chemistry, mathematics, and mechanical drawing. Later you can learn the electrician's trade either in a vocational school or by apprenticeship.

A vocational course takes about 8 months to complete, but after finishing it you will have to get 4 years' experience before you can become a journeyman electrician. An apprenticeship covers 4 to 5 years and includes practical training as well as classroom study. As an apprentice, you will receive a regular wage that increases periodically as you gain in experience.

After you finish your training, you will probably have to pass an examination.



AN ELECTRICIAN on the job

tion given by the union or by the city authorities before you can do independent work.

Job opportunities. The outlook for employment in this field is fairly good. In the construction industry, you may work for a builder or set yourself up as an independent contractor who installs electrical wiring and equipment.

Earnings. Pay scales vary considerably from job to job and from one

section of the country to another. The national average pay for construction electricians is \$3.41 an hour, or \$136.40 for a 40-hour week. Electricians working in electric power plants or other industries usually average about \$90 a week.

The higher earnings in the construction field are offset somewhat by the irregularity of employment that goes with this type of work. Building activities often slow down or stop altogether in bad weather.

Advantages and disadvantages. The work combines mental and physical activity, and wages are usually good.

In certain cases, though, the work may involve hard physical labor. Also, when business booms, the electrician has no trouble finding jobs at good pay, but during slack periods, jobs are hard to find and wages usually drop.

Further information. Get in touch with personnel officers of nearby electric and industrial firms; also, with the local office of your State Employment Service for information on apprenticeships in your area. A list of accredited vocational schools giving electrical work in your state can be obtained from the State Director of Vocational Education with offices in your state capital.

—By ANTON BERLE

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) generous and honorable; 2. (a) unbearable; 3. (d) say one thing and mean another; 4. (b) lightened; 5. (d) gentle.

DIGEST OF OPINION

"Plenty of Unfinished Economy Business Clamors for Action," editorial in The Saturday Evening Post.

Amid the furor over the 72-billion-dollar budget, the recent recommendation of the Hoover Commission for possible economies have been generally forgotten. The report indicates how extravagance, waste, and duplication in federal activities can be trimmed.

The first Hoover Commission (1947-49) made 272 recommendations to cut waste. More than half of these recommendations were adopted, with a total saving estimated at 7 billion dollars.

Recently, progress has been slow, largely owing to the unwillingness of congressmen to give up pet local projects. But it is estimated that if the remainder of Hoover Commission proposals could be put into practice, it would save more than \$100 a year for each American family.

"Atomic Survival Called Cities' Job," speech by Gordon Gray, head of the federal Office of Defense Mobilization, reported by The New York Times.

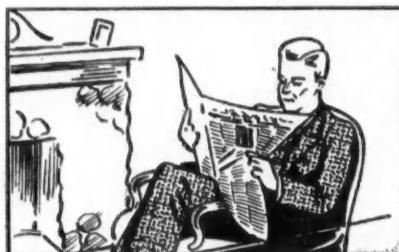
In the event of atomic attack, most of the real work of survival will fall on city organizations. In the absence of advance planning, surviving state and local authorities simply would not know in which direction to move. The federal government would be able to carry out certain basic policies and fight the enemy, but city mayors and others at the local level must organize to survive.

Mayors and city managers should increase training of their employees for a possible crisis, and perhaps plan emergency sites for use if the need arises.

The federal government is ready to give state and city officials aid in coordinating national and local defense plans. Cooperation might be worked out by organizing regional mobilization councils made up of a representative of the federal government, the governors of the states in each region, and the chief officials of some cities.

"The Soviets Threaten Turkey," editorial in New York Herald Tribune.

Having established a propaganda base in Syria, the Soviet Union's policy of trying to stir up trouble in the Middle East has now taken the



form of threatening Turkey with brutal reprisals if the latter nation attempts to interfere in Syrian affairs—although there is no evidence that Turkey has any intention of doing this.

The Soviet has threatened other nations in Europe in an effort to cause

them to desert the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They have all stood firmly against the Soviet intimidations. Any trouble as a result of the communist foothold in Syria will be caused only by the Soviet Union, and it should be held responsible by the rest of the world in case anything serious happens.

"Next, the Automated Classroom," editorial in The Kansas City Star.

"Readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic" taught to the push of a button. That's the latest wrinkle in modern education (for the lower grades). Demonstrated recently at Harvard University, new teaching machines are said to be of value in fulfilling increasing educational demands.

The new instruments, which rely on electronic and mechanical devices and tape, assist in routine classroom assignments. One machine has a window in which a reading problem appears. The child may push 1 of 3 buttons for the correct answer. If the pupil answers correctly, the machine automatically presents another problem. If not, it keeps presenting the same problem until it is solved.

The new machines, says Professor B. F. Skinner, arouse a high level of interest among students. But, he makes clear, these devices will not replace the teacher. In fact, they may add to teacher burdens. In addition to her other duties, the school teacher of tomorrow may have to be a wizard with classroom electron tubes and transistors.

News Quiz

Minorities' Voting

1. In general, what is meant by the term *civil rights*?

2. Briefly describe the job to be performed by the new U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

3. Through what procedure, under the 1957 law, will the Justice Department seek to protect minorities' voting privileges?

4. Tell how this latest measure differs from earlier laws in dealing with the protection of voting rights.

5. When Congress took up civil rights this year, did either side in the controversy get exactly what it wanted? Explain.

6. Give some arguments used by opponents of the new federal law on voting rights.

Discussion

Do you or do you not favor the Civil Rights Act of 1957? Give reasons.

Foreign-Aid Program

1. How did the United States first get started on large-scale foreign-aid programs?

2. Describe the different kinds of assistance, and tell how the emphasis has changed since the program began.

3. Why do some Americans think that U. S. foreign aid should be decreased?

4. Give the views of those who believe that we must not cut down on our assistance at this time.

5. What points are emphasized by those who oppose the channeling of more U. S. aid through the United Nations?

6. Why do some U. S. citizens want to give the UN a larger role in distributing funds for development programs?

7. Give the opinions of those who favor greater emphasis on technical aid.

8. Why do certain others oppose further emphasis on technical assistance?

Discussion

1. Do you think the American people are getting their money's worth from the foreign-aid program? Why, or why not?

2. What changes, if any, would you recommend in the way our foreign aid is being carried out? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Identify: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; Sir Pierson Dixon; Guillaume Georges-Picot; Arkady Sobolev.

2. What effect is the outcome of recent elections in West Germany expected to have on U.S.-German relations?

3. In what way are French lawmakers sharply divided over the future of Algeria?

4. What progress are we making in our plans to launch an earth satellite?

5. How do New York and San Francisco fight youth crime? What is your community doing along this line?

References

"Congress Reappraises U. S. Foreign Aid Policy," *Congressional Digest*, August-September 1957.

"The Underdeveloped Areas: Is United States Aid Helping Here?" *Current History*, August 1957.

Pronunciations

Arkady Sobolev—är-kuh-dé' sō-bōl-yéf'

Erich Ollenhauer—ä'rík ö'lén-how-ér

Eritrea—ë-rí-tré'uh

Guillaume Georges-Picot—gē-yōm zhawrzh'pē-kō'

Haile Selassie—hi'lē sē-lä'sē

Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rāt ä'duh-now-ér

Maurice Bourges-Maunoury—mō-rēs' bōrzh'mö-nōō-ré'

Paul Henri Spaak—paul än-ré' spák

Poznan—pawz'nän

Zagreb—zä'grēb